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WELLINGTON LODGE, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month in the Masonic Temple, King Street, at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.
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CANADA FOR CANADIANS

Resolution To Limit The Preference On British Goods

LAURIER SAYS WAIT

Ottawa, March 8.—The House upon assembling yesterday went into committee upon the tariff, and Hance Logan (Liberal, N. S.) asked that the British preference be confined to goods imported through Canadian ports. He offered a resolution so limiting the preference after May 1, 1928. At present, of the \$69,000,000 of imported goods entitled to the preference, \$18,000,000 came through United States ports. He pleaded for a fast Atlantic service, which, incidentally, would contribute to the prosperity of the E. C. R. Respecting the Canadian railway service from the Maritime ports, the all-round freight schedule was the best in the world.

Freight Schedules.
Mr. Kemp (East Toronto) said all favored the principle underlying the resolution. He paid scant respect, however, to his freight schedules. As a matter of fact, in some cases, it required a fortnight to move goods from Toronto to Montreal. The great bulk of imports, under the preference, came by the St. Lawrence route, he said. There was a strong feeling among the people to exploit Canada's own resources, and in time this problem would adjust itself. Meanwhile it must be remembered that many steamship lines charged, for the same freight, twice as much from Liverpool to Halifax as from Liverpool to New York. The railway companies charged a rate that equalized these differences. He was satisfied that all the Canadian railways would oppose Mr. Logan's contention.

For Canada's Benefit.
W. F. Maclean said he intended to give the proposal, not only his sympathy, but his vote. He had no great belief in a measure of trade based on a preference where the Government offering it asked for nothing in return and where the Government receiving it did not see the propriety of giving anything in return.

If we wish to build up Canadian ports and connect them with railway systems in the West, let us concentrate everything we can in that direction, and not abandon this national policy for a temporary consideration. I am ready to disturb the U. S. or the bonding privilege any day if it is to the advantage of Canada and so.

Premier Says Wait.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the principle involved in the resolution had been approved by every speaker except the member for East Toronto (Mr. Kemp). A more difficult question was this: "on and after a date to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council." Since confederation, our national policy had been to build up Canadian ports and harbors. That policy would not be abandoned. That ultimately the policy embodied in Mr. Logan's resolution would be adopted every one would admit. It was not, however, feasible to adopt it immediately. Mr. Logan had recognized this in proposing to make his resolution effective a year hence. It would be all right, say, in 1911, when the G.T.P. was completed.

He proposed an amendment providing that "on and after a date to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council the British preference shall apply only to imports brought directly to Canadian ports."

Fielding's Position.
Mr. Foster stirred up the Minister of Customs, and a brisk debate ensued, in which R. L. Burdett participated respecting the attitude of the Government in the tariff commission, and in the investigation of this question.

Dr. Sproule pointed out the inconsistency of the Premier and the Government upon this question, and Dr. Daniel (Conservative, New Brunswick) urged the Minister of Finance to define his position.

Mr. Fielding said that a resolution corresponding to the Logan resolution had passed the House in 1904 without division. He regretted that after forty years we were not commercially independent. He was satisfied, however, that the facilities were sufficient even now to carry out Mr. Logan's resolution. However, he declared his hesitations to the substitute suggested by the first Minister.

The Laurier substitute was carried.

Two-Cent Clause.
Ottawa, March 8.—When the Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s bill came before the Commons Railway Committee yesterday morning it was announced that the company had decided to drop the clause providing for the repeal of that portion of the act of 1852, which provided that the company must maintain a penny-a-mile service. W. F. Maclean wanted to know why the clause was dropped. He had heard that the Minister of Railways had insisted on it. No answer was given by the Minister or the railway. The bill was reported.

Adams Jury Disagrees.
Wallace, Idaho, March 8.—The jury in the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Taylor, last night announced it was impossible to agree on a verdict, and was discharged.

France Not Fighting Vatican.
Paris, March 8.—The Foreign Office has authorized a denial of the reports from Rome that France is trying to prevent the Vatican from being represented at The Hague conference.

Takes Poison by Mistake.
Detroit, March 8.—John Gray of Aylmer, Ont., took belladonna by mistake Wednesday and narrowly escaped death. He is thought to be out of danger.

LATE SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON.

"Canada's First Great Physician"
Title Often Applied Him—How He Deserved the Honor.

"Canada's first great physician" was a description often applied to Sir William Hingston, who has died in Montreal. On the principle that great men lived before Agamemnon, the popular idea of Sir William may have been unjust, but it is undoubtedly that he was the most famous medical man Canada had produced up to the time of his death. He was a distinguished public life and in his profession. In the latter he stood quite abreast of the most successful American doctors for a quarter of a century, and hardly a week went by without bringing to him some patient from the United States who believed that in his own country there was no physician quite as capable as the second prize at Montreal. Although 78 years old at the time of his death, Sir William's standing among the medical men of the country remained what it had been for a generation.

Won Honors Abroad.

He was born in Montreal in 1829. His father had come to Canada as adjutant of the famous Hundredth Regiment and fought through the War of 1812. After the disbanding of the regiment in 1819, Col. Hingston took up his residence on the Chateauguay River. He died when his son was only 18 months old. William received his early education in Beauharnois, and then, at the age of 15, entered the Montreal College. His first year there gave a promise of a brilliant future, for he captured three of the five first prizes out of a possible five. His first intention after leaving school, was to become a chemist, and he spent two years in preparation. At the end of this time he had concluded to become a doctor, and entered McGill, graduating in 1851. Afterward he proceeded to take a post-graduate course at Edinburgh, and continued his studies in several European countries. Of honor he was the first Canadian to be admitted to the Imperial Leopold Academy, and he was the first Canadian to distinguish himself. Then he returned to Montreal and began the serious business of his profession. For surgery he had a peculiar aptitude, and it is recorded that in 1857, on a difficult operation at the request of Sir James Simpson, one of the greatest surgeons living, and a keen admirer of the Montreal doctor.

The First In Canada.

As surgeon of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, he was able to practice his art on a wide field, and soon his skill was known far and wide. It was when filling this post that Dr. Hingston had the honor of performing for the first time in Canada a number of difficult operations, removal of the kidney, excision of the knee, and excision of the tongue and lower jaw being among them. He was one of the organizers of the McGill University Society, and a reusciator of the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Montreal. He was the first secretary of the Dominion Medical Society, and afterwards its president. When Bishop's College Medical School was organized he was appointed professor of surgery, but soon resigned. In 1876 he was chosen by the International Council to represent Canada at the Philadelphia Medical Congress, and in 1887, when the congress met at Washington, he was again offered this honor. So one might continue the list of professional honors, concluding with knighthood in 1885. There is hardly any distinction open to a Canadian medical man that he had not received.

Mayor of Montreal.

As a public man Dr. Hingston first came before the people of Montreal as a candidate for the Mayoralty in 1875. He received about ten votes, his opponent's one, and, as he stated at the time, "without having spent a moment of time or one shilling of money to obtain a position which no one should seek, but which, coming as it did, no one was at liberty to decline." He was re-elected by acclamation, but declined a third term. The period of his Chief Magistracy was one of unusual importance, especially at the time of the Guibord affair. For the wise and moderate manner in which he discharged his duties Mayor Hingston received the thanks of the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin.

He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and not infrequently his papers interested a far wider field of readers than the medical profession. For example, a well-considered essay on the climate of Canada and its relation to human life was a step in removing an ignorant prejudice that is now fast disappearing.

Hit Back.

Walking along a road in the remote west of Ireland, two tourists were passing one of the cottages, or, as they are better known, the country, cabins, of the peasantry. This particular cabin was even a more than usually dilapidated specimen of its class, and the chimney, consisting mainly of the remains of an old tin hat, presented a comical, if pathetic, appearance.

Tipping his friend a wink, one of the tourists accosted a youth who was sitting contentedly on a fence.

"I say, my boy," he said, "does that chimney draw well?"

"Shure, thin, it does," was the prompt reply. "It draws the notice of every fool that passes by!"—London Journal.

A Collector's Request.

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, those things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passerby. But I require that they shall all be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again in the case of some inferior of my own tastes."—From the Will of Edmond de Goncourt.

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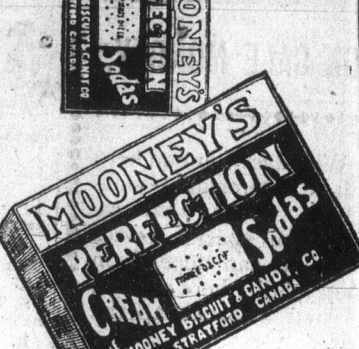
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PANCAKE SCRAM.

The Annual Shrove Tuesday Scramble At Westminster.

The ancient custom of "tossing the pancake" took place in the Great Hall of Westminster School on Shrove Tuesday.

Just before one o'clock the boys were assembled in the Great Hall, those selected—about 20—to compete for the guinea prize awarded to the scholar who secured either the whole or the largest portion of the pancake being drawn up at the entrance end of the hall immediately beneath the beam over which the pancake is tossed. The cook then walked to the far side of the bar, and, taking care, aim, threw the pancake into the air.

Immediately there was a rush for the pancake, which fell outside the group of boys. One boy, J. Ainger, threw himself bodily on the pancake, and was soon underneath a crowd of scrambling fellow scholars.

Then the headmaster called "Time." Ainger was found to be in possession of about three-quarters of the pancake, and was declared winner. A number of the boys emerged from the struggle with their clothing torn. The successful boy, amid loud cheers, was conducted by the usher to the verger to the office, where he received the customary gift of one guinea.

TRAINING FOR WAR.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, on the Value of Idealism.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, in a recent speech upon economic study said that idealism was the source of power, whether in religion, war, science, or organization. There was nothing to be done on a complete scale apart from large views and applied economics entered into every sphere of public life.

Take warfare, for instance. In the days of Frederick the Great a commander gave his instructions definitely, and so they were carried out for better or worse. Instructions changed all that by giving only general instructions, leaving those under him the responsibility of subordinate leadership.

In devolution of responsibility lay the key of good administration. That was a good working theory; but, unfortunately, it was not the theory of Parliament, or of the British Constitution. The general idea was to watch and check and interfere with the Government departments at every turn. The Office took the right course when it determined to try the effect of giving military officers a training in administration. He was sure they had taken a step forward in the direction of producing subordinate leaders.

Canadian Immigration.

In recent years there has been a great change of opinion and feeling in Britain regarding emigration from there. Not so long ago all classes were decidedly opposed to it, but now all are rather in favor of it, and consider it a good thing, both for those who go and those who remain. On this account several agencies have been formed by philanthropists and others to facilitate emigration, particularly to Canada. The only economic difference of importance between Canada and Britain is the accessible area of unused and waiting land possessed by the Dominion. That improves conditions in every occupation, for wages will not remain permanently below the level corresponding to the standard of living which can be obtained in the open opportunities presented by Canada's vacant land. A man will not work for a farmer for little or nothing when he can so readily get land on which to work for himself. This effect is not confined to farm labor, but has been felt, and is still felt, in all branches of industry. While free land thus invites the industrious wages and industrial conditions cannot continue low.

During the latter half of last year the immigration into Canada amounted to 32,326, being an increase of 26,930, or over 18 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; while for the whole of 1906 it amounted to 215,912, against 144,613 in 1905, a gain of 71,294, or 49 per cent. From these figures it would seem that there is now a universal haste to Canada; but it need not cause any alarm, for it will be many years before even at this rate it will fill up the Dominion, or exhaust the free agricultural land in Canada.

DISTRICT

DAWN VALLEY.

Miss Janie Travis still continues very low.

The infant son of Wm. King has been very ill with indigestion.

Mr. Maurice Rhea, Dresden, called on Dawn Valley friends Wednesday. Samuel Carr has been in Detroit recently undergoing medical treatment.

Mr. Benjamin Moulton, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is recovering.

Mrs. James Stinson and Mrs. W. O. Stevens entertained their brother, Mr. Thomas McBrine, and their nephew, Mr. Lyman, a few days last week.

Miss Phyllis Roycraft, teacher at No. 19, and Mr. Vernon Dunlop, concessioner, drove out to Miss Roycraft's home at Highgate on Saturday last.

Mr. F. C. Blackburn, proprietor of the Dresden creamery, and Mr. Brubacher, the buttermaker, canvassed our vicinity recently in the interest of the creamery, and explained the system to the farmers.

The death occurred last week Mrs. Ann Runciman, wife of O. Thomas Runciman, Mrs. Runciman who with her husband had been quite as well as usual, decided to come to her son's, Charles Runciman, who was only here a week when she died. The funeral was held on Thursday to Dresden, service being conducted by Rev. Norman Lindsay, Dresden.

CROTON.
Dick Smay also gave an oyster supper the same evening. A number of the boys gave one a Wm. Leason's the same evening. Mr. Peters, merchant, visited his brother-in-law, Rev. M. George, near Delaware, last week. Mr. John McKutcheon gave a oyster supper to a number of his friends on Friday evening, March 1. Three oyster suppers and one dance in the vicinity of Croton in one evening is going it pretty strong.

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